

REMARKS

This is a Response to the Office Action mailed January 12, 2005, in which a three (3) month Shortened Statutory Period for Response has been set, due to expire April 12, 2005. Fourteen (14) claims, including three (3) independent claims, were paid for in the application. Claims 1, 5-8, and 10-13 are currently amended. New claims 15-30 have been added. Claims 2-4, 9, and 14 have been canceled. Enclosed is our check to cover the fee for one additional independent claim and five additional claims. No new matter has been added to the application. The Director is authorized to charge any additional fees due by way of this Amendment, or credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 19-1090. Claims 1, 5-8, 10-13, and 15-30 are pending.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0024163 (“Petite”). Please note that claim 2 has been canceled. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Petite discloses a smoke detector system that monitors for the presence of smoke and communicates the smoke condition to a remote location via a communication device (Abstract). Petite describes the broadest aspect of his invention as a system having one or more monitoring devices in communication with wireless transceivers that transmit and/or receive encoded data and control signals to and/or from a local gateway (*i.e.*, computing device) (Figure 2; ¶ 009). Petite teaches that the data and control signals are always sent through the gateway to a distributed wide-area network (WAN) (Figures 2, 12, and 13). The gateway 1300 is comprised of at least a CPU 1315, a memory 1310 that includes a look-up table 1330, an RF transceiver 1305 to receive the data and signals from the wireless transceivers, and means to communicate (network card 1345, DSL modem 1350, and/or ISDN 1355) with the WAN 1320 (Figure 13; ¶ 044; and ¶ 065). In addition, Petite teaches that the gateway 1300 is responsible for evaluating, converting, processing, or otherwise manipulating the incoming data and signals received from the wireless transceivers (¶ 066).

Petite further teaches that the look-up tables 1330 within the memory 1310 of the gateway 1300 are configured to identify a remote or intermediate RF transceiver 1305. In one embodiment, Petite teaches that a code segment in the memory is used to access a lookup table to determine a proximate location of the message generating RF transceiver, which may or may not be the transceiver at the location of the fire emergency (¶ 067). Petite teaches that a residence (e.g., a street address where the fire started) of the wireless transceiver is determined by using a lookup table 1330 to match a transceiver identifier 320 to a particular residential address (¶ 040).

Applicants' claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, "a wireless transceiver having an integrated memory that includes an enhanced wireless 911 feature with emergency identification data, the transceiver coupled with the alarm control circuit to automatically transmit the emergency identification data to a dispatch center upon receiving the signal from the alarm control circuit, wherein the emergency identification data includes a geographic location of the wireless transceiver."

Petite does not disclose, teach, or suggest programming an integrated memory of a wireless transceiver with "an enhanced wireless 911 feature with emergency identification data." Rather, Petite describes a lookup table located in the gateway that is used to determine the geographic location of the wireless transceiver. In contrast, one embodiment of Applicants' device transmits the "geographic location of the wireless transceiver" from the transceiver itself. This advantageously reduces, if not eliminates, any error associated with matching a transceiver identifier with a residential address. For example, the transceiver identifier and residential address in the lookup table of Petite could become mismatched if or when (1) people move to a new residence and take their smoke alarms with them; (2) the smoke alarms are sold, re-sold, and/or replaced; and (3) during the data entry that generates the lookup table.

In addition, Applicants' claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, "automatically transmit the emergency identification data to a dispatch center." In contrast, Petite teaches that all data transmitted from any wireless transceiver must go to a local gateway for processing before the data is forwarded onto a WAN, only then can the data be accessed by a workstation or computer at a dispatch center. If the fire were at the WAN gateway location, it would be disabled before the sensor in another location could respond, thus rendering the system inoperable. In

Applicant's system, the transceiver is associated in close proximity to the sensor, making independent of an intervening computing device. Applicants respectfully submit that Petite does not anticipate claim 1.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claims 3, 4, 6, 9-12 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petite in view of Layton et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,829,478 ("Layton"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants first note that claims 3-4, 9, and 14 have been canceled. Thus, the Section 103 rejection is moot with respect to these claims.

Claim 6 and 10-11 each depend from claim 1. With respect to these claims, the Examiner does not contend that Layton discloses the features missing from Petite, discussed above. Consequently, Applicants assert that claims 6 and 10-11 are not rendered obvious by Petite in view of Layton.

Regarding independent claim 12, Applicants recite, *inter alia*, "the wireless transceiver having an integrated memory that includes an enhanced wireless 911 feature" and "automatically transmitting an amount of emergency identification data from the wireless transceiver to a dispatch center, wherein the emergency identification data includes a geographic location of the wireless transceiver."

The aforementioned features of claim 12 are not disclosed, taught, or even suggested in Petite or Layton, individually, nor are these features taught or suggested by the combination of Petite with Layton. Consequently, Applicants assert that claim 12 is not rendered obvious by Petite in view of Layton.

The Examiner further rejected claims 5 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petite in view of Layton and further in view of Petite et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,437,692 ("Petite et al."). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 5 depends from claim 1 and claim 13 depends from claim 12. With respect to these claims, the Examiner does not contend that Petite et al., singularly, or in combination with Layton discloses or teaches the features missing from Petite, discussed above. Hence,

Applicants assert that claims 5 and 13 are not rendered obvious by Petite in view of Layton and in further view of Petite et al.

The Examiner further rejected claims 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petite in view of Layton and further in view of Lamb, U.S. Patent No. 6,329,904 (“Lamb”). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claims 7 and 8 each depend from claim 1. The Examiner does not contend that Lamb, singularly, or in combination with Layton discloses or teaches the features missing from Petite, discussed above. Consequently, Applicants assert that claims 7 and 8 are not rendered obvious by Petite in view of Layton and in further view of Lamb.

New Claims

In addition to the above, Applicants have submitted new claims 15-30 to obtain coverage of additional embodiments. No new subject matter has been added, and support for the new claims can be found in Figures 1 and 4 and in the written description. Although the language of these new claims may differ from that of claims 1-13, the allowability of claims 15-30 will be apparent in view of the above remarks.

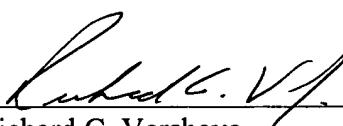
Conclusion

Overall, the cited references do not singly, or in any motivated combination, teach or suggest the claimed features of the embodiments recited in independent claims 1, 12 16, and 30, thus each of these independent claims are allowable. The remaining claims, which depend from one of the respective allowable independent claims, are also allowable by virtue of incorporating the patentable features of the independent claims. If the undersigned attorney has overlooked a relevant teaching in any of the references, the Examiner is requested to point out specifically where such teaching may be found.

In light of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that all pending claims are allowable. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider this application and timely allow all pending claims. Examiner Nguyen is encouraged to contact Mr. Vershave by telephone to discuss the above and any other distinctions between the claims and the applied references, if desired. If the Examiner notes any informality in the claims, he is encouraged to contact Mr. Vershave by telephone to expediently correct such informality.

All of the claims remaining in the application are now clearly allowable. Favorable consideration and a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
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